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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### THE SOUTHERN STATES. GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE.

Regro Suffrage Recommended-Reliance The message of Governor Brownlow to the

Tennessee Legislature creates considerable ex citement. We present the following extracts:-At your extra session in July last, in the face of the direct opposition of the Federal Administration, and in defiance of its power and patronage, you ratified the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution. The loyal people of the ration have approved the wisdom and appropriate the ration have approved the wisdom and appropriate the wisdom and the wisdo to the Federal Constitution. The loyal people of the nation have approved the wisdom and ap-plauded the learlessness of your course, and the Congress of the United States signified their ap-probation by at once admitting to their seats you chosen Representatives, thus restoring to our State all the rights and relations that had been lost or disturbed by the rebellion of our needle.

True, you have been abused and denounced by the President and his present followers; while those who endeavored by revolutionary acts to desiroy your organization have been honored and rewarded, yet you have enjoyed the approbation of your own conscience, and received the plaudits of the patriotic of the nation, and may well go on in the even tenor of your way, guided alone by a sense of duty Having in this distinguished manner affixed the seal of your approbation to this amendment, it is proper that you should mould your legislation True, you have been abused and denounced is proper that you should mould your legislation to its split and design. While it is true that the au endment leaves with the States, as heretofore, the regulation of the elective franchise,
it is equally true that they encourage the
entranchisement of all loyal male citizens,
of whatever color. Our own State, for instance, under the operations of the amendment,
without the entranchisement of the colored
citizens, will have but six Representatives,
while, with impartial loyal suffrage, it is estimated that she would have sine, taus increasing
her power in the councils of the nation fifty per
cent. In my message addressed to you in Octoin's an endment leaves with the States, as herecent. In my message addressed to you in Octo-ber, 1865, the subject of colored suffrage is dis-cussed in all its bearings. Upon a careful re-view of that paper, I still approve the sentiments therein expressed, and respectfully refer you to them. An eventful year, however, has passed since it was written; and while unforeseen events have happened, contingencies therein contemplated have also occurred. The colored race have shown a greater aptitude for learning race have shown a greater aptitude for learning and intelligence than was expected, and by their good conduct and steadfast loyalty have rapidly won upon the good opinion and respect of the white race; while the late Rebels, under the encouragement of the President, have shown less disposition to return to true loyalty than was hoped for. These manifestations have occasioned a rapid advancement festations have occasioned a rapid advancement of the national sentiment in favor of impartial while candidly admitting that "negro voting cannot surt my natural prejudices of caste," it is yet stated that "there is a class of them I would be willing to see vote at once." The opinion is also expressed that negro suffrage is bound to follow as one of the great results of the Rebellion; and that the time would come when it would be proper and right," but that the time had not then come, the great objection being to "the immediate and indiscriminate entranchisement of the negroes;" but it is directly insisted in the message to which I refer, that "if Rebels are to be restored to the rights of elective franchise, let us no longer deny those political rights to the slaves who have been faithful among the faithless." I still adhere to the opinion that "all this great outery against a negro voting in any contingency, comes from a lingering sentiment of disloyalty in the South. In all the States lately in rebellion, except Tenhave been fully restored to the rights of the elective tranchise;" and even in our own State, under a somewhat stringent suffrage law, a large number of disloyal persons are unavoidably allowed to vote. Whether the time has come when it is "proper and right" to confer the ballot upon the colored man, or whether that time is approaching at which the sacred right shall accrue to him, are questions demanding your earnest consideration and final decision. The admirers and followers of the President cannot, with any show of consistency, oppose the enfranchisement of the negro. an authorized and approved statement of his opinion, made public by his direction, long since his accession to the Presidency, he declares that if he were "in Tennessee he would endeavor to introduce negro suffrage." He declares that he would begin with three classes of negroes to be admitted to vote at once:-"Thos who had served in the army; those who could read and write; and those having a property qualification of \$200 or \$250." Thus, by a system not very gradual, he desired to extend the privilege to the entire race. If what is termed the radical party in the Legislature shall agree with the President and his followers on the question of negro suffrage, it would seem that an excellent opportunity for agreement and conciliation on a vexed question will be presented, and that the negro may be enfranchised with unanimity. As for myself, while I have confessed to those orejudices of caste, resulting from education and lifelong habits, I am free to say that I desire to act in harmony with the great body of the loyal people of the Union. I think we should not, without great and controlling reasons, sever ourselves from that great national party whose wisdom and courage saved the life of the nation, and rescued the loyal people of lennessee from the hands of the oppressor. The law, passed on the 3d of not jet fully in operation. Registers have been appointed in all of the counties of the State, but many of them have not completed their labors and made their reports. As fast as they have done so, I have ordered elections in compliance with the provisions of the law. I am happy to state that the registers have been generally faithful and firm in the discharge of their important duty. Except in the city of Nashville, the late special elections seem to have been held substantially in accordance with the law. In this city I am informed that but few of the judges and clerks of the municipal election, or of the successful candidates for the principal offices, complied with the law by taking the important, oath set forth in the third section. It will be your duty to pro-vide a remedy for similar violations of the last in the future. You are fresh from your constlments, and have had better opportunities I have had to observe the operations of the law. As your session progresses, you will learn still more of its workings. As no future Legislature can act upon this vital subject, it will be your duty to perfect the law with the utmost care. This law was not passed from vindictive or malevolent motives; but in self-defense to protect the loyal people from oppression and the State from misrule. The spirit and genius of republican institutions demand that every citizen should be allowed to vote who may do so consistently with the satety of the Government. If there he classes dis-

of the Government. If there be classes dis-franchised by the present law, who are worthy of the privilege, you should restore them; and if there be classes enfranchised who are un-worthy, you should restrict them. If you are satisfied that in process of time the disfran-chised class will become good citizens by learn-ing to respect loyalty, you may fix a limit to the operations of the law by naming some day in the future when its restrictions shall wholly or partially cease. At all events, you should, before your adjournment, see, if possible, that the law is such as to need no further amend-ments. I have already alluded, with pleasure, to the seneral disposition of the masses of our people to pursue their peaceful avocations, and but for the sad experience of 1861. I should feel no apprehension that they could be again betrayed into revolutionary mayements. But,

as what has happened once may, from similar influences, occur again, it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that disloyal newspapers, together with unprincipled and designing stump speakers, have been untiring in their efforts to set on foot a scheme of State revolu-tion. These speakers and writers arge and preefforts to set on foot a scheme of State revolution. These speakers and writers urge and predict the overthrow of the State Government,
and some of them have fixed a limit, in days or
weeks, to its existence, declaring that "the
work shall be done." Many of the delegates
returning from the great political conspiracy
which assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th of
August last, declared publicly and at secret
meetings of their cliques, that they had seen
and conversed with the President, and agreed
with him upon a programme for the overthrow
of the State Government. At Knowville these of the State Government. At Knoxville these agitators were, for a time, outspoken and apparently determined. At Nashville similar charges and apparently determined. acters called a convention to meet there for the avowed purpose of initiating a revolution. Either because the people of the State did not sympathize with the movement, or because they feared the displeasure of the nation, they post-poned their meeting from time to time, and anally gave it the appearance of a common political gathering. It is true these men are not the fighting men of the late Rebeillon. They not the fighting men of the late Rebeilion. They are, for the most part, those who, after encouraging the strife, snirked all danger, in order to look after their pecuniary interests. And suck would doubtless be their course again if they could succeed in involving the people in a war. The present cherished design of these men is, by force to prevent the enforcement of the existing franchise law, so as to secure for them-elves the control of the State Government at the ensuing Angust elections. As they declare that they are sustained in their designs by the acting President of the United States, and as I have reason to apprehend that States, and as I have reason to apprehend that this latter declaration is true, I call upon you to provide for any emergency that may arise. So far as my duties may be involved, I do not intend to tamely submit to an illegitimate State Government, no matter by whose encouragement it may be set on foot. But as the arms of the State disappeared from the Capitol during the Rebelhon, and there is no military organization anywhere in the State, and no funds provided by express enactment for the defense of the lawful authorities, I call your attention to this state of affairs, and to the present militia laws, and invoke your prampt and sent militia laws, and invoke your prompt and fearless action. I recommend that you authorize the enlistment of a few regiments of loyal militia, to be armed and held as minute men, subject to the call of the Executive, to suppress insurrection or protect the ballot box. If sufficient provision be made, the Executive pledges himself to see that the law is sustained, be the

consequences what the law is sustained, be the consequences what they may.

I am happy to announce to you, officially, that since your last adjournment, when the President had not only abandoned us, but, as I have reason to believe, was contemplating the overthrow of the State Government, the Congress of the United States by Line resolution. gress of the United States, by joint resolution, have solemnly recognized it, and declared it to be the lawful Government of the State of Tennessee, and have admitted our Representatives and Senators to their seats, and our noble State has resumed all its relations to the American Union. In the struggle which yet awaits us, we can look alone to the great body of the loyal American people to sustain and protect us. In American people to sustain and protect us. In this connection I congratulate you and the country on the recent triumph at the ballot-box in the loyal States of sound a tional principle. principles as represented by Congress, over the insane policy of the President. The victory was obtained by the Union people over a party consisting of a combination of Rebels at the South and traitors at the North, sustained by the power and patronage of the President. As it was decided in the field, in the great military struggles, that this nation shall decided at the ballot-box that loval men alone shall govern it. The great heart of the loyal people is in sympathy with us; and they will re quire representatives to sustain us against the assaults of Rebels at home or the usurpation of an unscrupulous President. The loval people in advance of their leaders, have declared that the Government shall not pass into the hands of its enemies, and that the people of the rebellious states, who labored for lour years to destroy the Government, shall not be restored to fellowship in the Union without proper guarantees for the future safety of the country. It has been, moreover, determined at the ballot-box in the loyal tates that the loyal men North and South shall be protected; that the basis of representation throughout the Union shall be equal; that leading and malignant traitors shall not bold office; that the doors of Congress shall not be opened to blood-stained Rebels, merely because the President so orders; and also, that the President has no right to set up a policy in opposition to the policy inaugurated by the representatives of the people—in short, that "traitors shall take back seats" and "treason shall be made odious." Thus the sky brightens to the loyal men of the hation so recently east down by the afflictions war. During the dark days of the Rebellion their enemies laughed at their calamities. Since peace came, a faithless Executive sought to betray them into the bands of these same enemies. But the right has triumphed. Those great trials and afflictions which we endured for four years have worked out for the republic 'a far more exceeding and eternal weight The late great struggle exhibited her immense power and vast resources, and placed her where she will stand throughout recorded time, in the front rank of the naval and military powers of the earth.

### THE "LOYAL" SOUTH.

The following card, which we find in the Atlanta Intelligencer, with earnest editorial endorsement, will probably remove all doubt of the loyalty of the Johnson men of Cherokee, Ga .:-To the Voters of the Seventh Congressional District.

His Excellency Charles J. Jenkins, Governor Georgia, having ordered an election to be held on Wednesday, the 28th of November 1866, to fill the vacancy occasion of by the resignation of General William T. Wosford a Representative elect of the Thirty-ninth Congress, I have presumed, therefore, to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

In making this announcement, I do so partly at the suggestion of friends, but mainly from personal convictions, which I trust and believe are in harmony with your views and interests at this time. It

is due, therefore, to candor and frankness to state briefly my position.

I think the crisis of the great North American Reputile is at hand. The Congress which is to assemble at Washington City on the first Monday in December next will either plunge the country into revolution and anarous, or else, in that threatinto revolution and anarony, or else, in that threat-ened event, the fear of financial ruin may induce the North to consent that the Southern States be per-mitted to enjoy their ancient rights under the Con-stitution.

mitted to enjoy their ancient rights under the Constitution.

The policy of the present radical Congress means war, ruin, and degradation to every cherished right and interest of the bouth.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has a sone shown a disposition to give back to the long as it is manifest that he is willing to treat the long as it is manifest that he is willing to treat the late Southern Confederacy as co-equal sovereign him a cordial support. But as the South to award him a cordial support. But as the South has no woice in the Legislative Department of the Government, let us remain true to he terms of the surrenner, true to the Constitution, true to ourselves, and true to our traditionary fame. Truculency and subserviency never yet in the history of the world, won back lost rights. Submission will sceure for us only the pity of our friends and the contempt of our enemies. Let us then, be calm, but firm, for there is no party in the North strong enough to help the South to acquire the full measure of her rights under the Constitution.

Let us them calm mothing but what the Constitution gives us! Let us make no concession but what is clearly warranted by the Constitution! And by all means, let as spurm all efforts to amend or change the Constitution? Let us oppose New England radicalism under every jerm and guise! Let we obey

the laws pay the taxes; but under no circumstances apologize for the many thrashings given the representatives of 'the best Government the world ever aw' at Bull Run and other places too numerous to think of! Let us never a know edge ourselves traitors

think of ! Let us never acknow edge ourselves traitors of injeriors!

Let us maintain boldly, fearlessly, and defantly, if we choose, that the South in her effort to establish a Southern Conrederacy was guilly of no crime, and although failing, was simply in the correise of an inationable right, the underlying principles and cause of which was the noblest, the grandest, the most righteous and glorious for which any people ever battled! Cringing, crawling, fawnling, and spologizing has done the South no good. Nothing but blood and plunder will satisfy the radical maw.

Let us, therefore, keep the faith, but express no regret for the past, only the faither to establish Southern independence. If chosen to represent the Seventh District of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, I can only subscribe to an oath to initially support the Constitution.

Such is a brief outline of my views and sentimente—and if elected and admitted into Congress—will make such the basis of my action. Respectivity.

Atlanta, October 26, 1866.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Returns by Telegraph and Mail.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, November 12,-The latest returns received here foot up as follows:

Hoffman's total majorities.

68 84
Fenton's

79 905 

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES. The following, showing the Republican majorities in 1866 and in 1864, will illustrate the greatness of our victory. The Northwest means to dispute with New England the leadership of the Republican

party. 1866, 1864. 1968 1864. Illinois. ...60 006 30.736 Wisconsin. 25.000 17,540 Iowa. ...40 000 39,479 Minnesota 10,000 7,835 Michigan 28,000 17,068 Kansas. ...20,000 12,750

Altogether we have gained in the six above States nearly 60,000 over 1864. ILLINOIS.

Seventy-three counties give General Logan 58,058 majority. The twenty-nine counties yet to hear from will probably swell the majority to 60,000. As far as heard from, the Republicans in this State have made a gain of two State Senators—D. W. Munn, of Cano, in the Flist District, the Republicans have, thus far, also pained seven members in the Lower House of the Logislature—one in the Twenty-sixth District, one in the Ninth District, one in the Twenty-sixth District, two in the Twenty-sixth District, two in the Twenty-sixth District, and two in the Thirty-fifth District. Unless later returns indicate some other changes the next Logislature will stand:—Senate, Republicans, 16; Democrats 9; Republican majority, 7. House, Republicans, 58; Democrats, 27. Democrats, 27.

#### MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

The latest returns from the State include 37 counties, and give Governor Crapo an aggregate majority of 1245. As they are mainly new counties, in which the population has largely increased in two years, we have undoubtedly made decided gains therein, and our majority in the State will certainly exceed 28,000.

The Republican majorities for the members of Congress will be about as follows:

Rep gain

Dist. Rep.maj. over 1864. Dist. Rep. maj. over 1864.

2481 4......8000 887 5.....2002 1702 3.....3000 Total Republican majority. 

### WISCONSIN.

MILWAUREE, November 10 -The Republican m jority on the Congressional vote in this State is not less than 26,000—a rain of over 100 per cent. on the vote of the year 1864. The Legislature stands:—Senate, 22 Republicans

11 Democrats. Assembly, 70 Republicans and 30 Democrats.

Returns of the vote on the State Constitutional Convention are very meagre. It is thought that it has been deleated. The amendment to the Banking law for taxing shares of National Bank stocks has been carried by a large majority.

Racins City, the home of Senator Doolittle, gives 601 for Paine, against 178 last year.

## MINNESOTA.

ST PAUL, November 10.—The Republican ma-jority increases as returns come in. Donnelly, for Congress, will have about 4500, and the State will give over 10,000 majority.

IO WA. The official returns will show the Republican majority in this State to be nearly 40,000.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the Atlantic Cable we have a news report

dated to Sunday, November 11, with the latest financial intelligence of Saturday from London. The British Parliament has been further pro-A Spanish insurrection has commenced in

A band of American colonists for the Hoty Land have arrived at Jaffa from Maine.

The captain, with two men of the crew of the barque Lubra, have been murdered by pirates on the coast of China. The date is not

An American Company has obtained a telegraph extension concession from the Emperor of China. United States 5-20s closed at 69 in London on Saturday.

eported.

### THE FENIAN BONDS.

The Bonds of the Irish Republic Falling into Discredit Among the Feuians—Boston Bondholders Clamorous for the Return of their Money.

Boston, Mass., November 11.—The parties in thi City, engaged in collecting the bouds of the Irish Republic, issued by the Head Centre of the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, from time to time, during the past year, for the purpose of hodding the parties issuing them responsible for the amounts, will meet with unexpected difficulties.

It is said that this movement has been inaugurated for the purpose of ascertaining where the

It is said that this movement has been inaugurated for the purpose of ascertaining where the money has gone to—who conceived the idea of raising an Irish fund—who put the scheme in operation, and ascertain, if possible, the purposes to which the money has been applied.

Thousands of those who contributed their hard earnings to assist the "men in the gap," now feel that they have been made the victums of designing men, and demand a legal investigation; but there is a difference of opinion in some Femian quarters as to the policy of this step, and as to the legal habitity

to the policy of this step, and as to the legal habitity of the parties. Some of those who demand their money back urge that it was obtained under false pretences Those who are still hoping to see the independence of Ireland realized contend that there

nas been no fraud practiced whatever.

It will be remembered that the bonds themselves bear upon their face the stipulation they are not pryable until "after the establishment of the Irish pryable until "after the establishment of the Irish republic," and it is upon this ground that the issuers of the bonds expect to defeat the prosecutors. The securities, it will also be urged, were issued in good tath, and the takers accepted them in the same

The courts will have a nice question to decide The courts will have a nice question to decide, however, when it is shown that these bonds were issued for the purpose of invading a country with which the United States are at peace. On this account they may be invaid, as it is not likely the courts would make any decision conflicting with the neutrality laws. Others urge, with a good deal of reason that the money exchanged for these bonds was simply a donation and at the same time never expected to be refunded.

The whole matter will get into our courts soon, and it remains to be seen if the bondholders of the Irish Republic have any remedy. The amount of bonds disposed of in this city during the Fenian excitement is not less than \$100,000.

Too Much Water.-It is estimated that repair the damage done by the recent inunda-tions throughout France a sum of fifty million

# THIRD EDITION

#### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Mrs. Lincoln in Scotland - The "Creat Eastern" to Carry Passengers from New York to the Paris Exhibition - More of the Cholera, Etc. Etc.

New York, November 12.—The steamer Saxonia, from Hamburg, has arrived. She brings advices from Southampton to October 31.

Mrs. Lincoln and daughter were in Bothwell.

Cholera had broken out afresh at Woolwich and Charlton, prevailing lightly in Edinburgh.

It has also appeared in Durham, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Darlington, Middlezborough, and several places in Yorkshire.

Oscar Beaker, who live years ago attempted the life of the King of Prussia, has been pardoned. Scotland.

The Great Eastern has been chartered to carry visitors from New York to Brest during

the Paris exhibition, after which she will be taken to lay the telegraph between France and Marshal O'Donnel' was seriously ill in Paris.

Bresden, Leipsic, Chemnitz, Bautzen, Zutau, Grossenheim, Oschatz, Riesa-Meissen, and Perna are to receive Prussian garrisons.

Perna are to receive Prussian garrisons.

The Saxon portion of the Dresden garrison will consist of the Royal body guard.

A Florence despatch says that the national loan fixed for fifty-nine provinces was 77,400,000 lire, but forty-rive provinces have responded with contributions amounting to 127,000,000 lire.

Mr. Gladstone has visited the Pope.

The ex-King Francis II intends to prolong his The ex-King Francis II intends to prolong his

residence in Rome. The Chamber of Deputies in Baden have unanmously rejected the bill proposing an increase in the public taxes for 1867.

The majority of members elected to the Swiss National Conneil are Liberals. In Candia the Turco-Egyptian army had gained a decisive victory over the insurgents.
Mustapha Pasha, with 18,000 troops, captured
Heraneeza, and subsequently pushed forward
to the mountains, where he was detected after
four days lighting. four days' nighting.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The City Election Returns-The Old City Commissioners, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH ] BALTIMORE, November 12 .- The Judges of the Baltimore election have not yet rendered their official returns. There is a current rumor that they do not intend doing so, but I cannot credit this, though the time designated by law for doing so expires to-night. Judge Bartol will render his decision in the habeas corpus case at noon to-morrow. Whatever way the decision goes, a mandamus must be sued out to oust the old Commissioners, which must be a long time reaching final decision.

### Death of Judge Wilson.

CLEVELAND, November 12,-Hon, Hiram V. Wilson, District Judge of the Northern District of Ohio, died of consumption yesterday,

# Markets by Telegraph

Baltimore, November 12—Flour dull, with a declining tendency, the low grades being heavy. Wheat quiet. Corn dull and heavy. Oats heavy: seling at 61@62c. Provisions steady. Lard dull. Coffee dull and declining. Sugar dull. Whisky dull:

Western, \$2.08.

New York, Nov. 12 —Cotton very dull. Flour quiet; sales of 5000 bbls. or State at \$8.80@10.30; Ohio. \$12.45@14; Western, \$9.75@11.75; Southern, \$15.50 to \$17.25. Wheat duit. 50,000 bushels of Corn sold at an advance of ic. Pork duit. Lard dull; sales at 12 to 1420 Whisky dult.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maggie Baer Homicide. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Alli-

son and Ludlow —This morning the prisoner Maguire was brought up ful, half an hour before the Court convened. His conduct and manner was much the same as on Friday and Saturday. After the jury that had been called to pass upon the question of the prisoner's sanity had rendered a verdict of sound mind, his manner was calm and almost melanchols. He continued so up to last Friday afternoon, ex-

citing no other interest or curiosity in the minds of his speciators than would have been caused by the appearance in Court of any other ordinary prison charged with the crime of murder. But on Friday afternoon he was entirely and suddenly enauged, as if the derangement of his mind, with which he has so severely suffered during his long imprisonment, had returned.

had returned.

His eye became bright and flashing; he would stare around the court-room as it taking a tull survey of every individual present, and yet in reality taking notice of no one at all. At times he would appear dull and stupid, apparently oblivious of everything around him, and then he would break into a loud land, watth rectains a second to the state of the into a loud laugh, mutter something, and then resume his former quiet and reserve. He was much the same on Saturday and this morning. In short, his manner has of late been that of a lumatic.
The special venire of fitty persons drawn by the Sheriff on Saturday afternoon was returned at 11

W. W. Shockley, upon being called to the stand, aid that at the time of the occurrence he was upon opinion in regard to the case. The District Attor-ney then asked him if he had formed an opinion of the whole mort at the the whole merit of the case—such an opinion as would affect ats judgment in trying the case. This was objected to by Mr. Brooke for the de-

cose, as going a little too far, the question to the aror being only as to whether he had formed or ex-pressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of e prisober The Court did not sustain the objection, nor give

all approbation to the form of question.

Another form of question, the same in substance, was thenput and answered by the juror, and the hallenge was withdrawn by the Commonwealth. The juror said he had an opinion in his mind that would require evidence to remove it. Upon this ground he was challenged for cause by the defense. At length, after 12 o'c'ock, a number of justing been examined and challenged, the just ompleted.

The bill of indictment was read to the jury, and

the case was then opened by District Attorney Mann, on the part of the Commonwealth. He stated to the jury their duty in this case, and the daties of the Commonwealth. He then stated the facts as the Commonwealth expected to prove them. Examination of witnesses had not been commenced up to the close of our report.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Jacob C. Freno vs. Francis Denny. An action on a good for \$1200. Defense, failure of consideration. On

District Court—Judge Stroud—Schioss & Brober vs. Thornton Conrow. An action to recover for tobacco sold and delivered. Detense that the tobacco was not of the quality which plaintiff purchased. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—The case of Bates vs. Bates is still on trial. Mrs. Henry R. Lewis, Jr., was examined this morning; she is the sister of the husband, respondent. Her evidence was corroborative of that already given, and also, that she (the wines) had contributed part of the expense of carrying on this suit on behalf of her brother.

Likewise, that Mrs. Bates, the libellant, had applied to the Court for an order for support and to pay the fees of her lawyer. That the Court ordered her brother to pay \$5 per week, and that because he isslied to pay his wife the \$5 per week he had been

arrested, and he was en his way to prison when the witness talsed the money and paid it to Mrs. Base.

wittess inseed the money and paid it to Mrs. Base-the incliant.

She also paid the fees of the attorneys of the libi-lant in this suit. The witness contradicted the statement of Emi y and Mary Lews, that they were not acquainted with the witness and testified that, before her marriage, these girls had worked under her as dressmakers at \$3 per week. The case is not yet concluded.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, November 12, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull this morning with the exception of Railroad shares, which ing with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 1331@134, an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); Catawissa preierred at 28, no change: Pennsylvania Railroad at 55\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change: Pennsylvania Railroad at 55\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change: Reating at 58\(\frac{1}{2}\), a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 67, an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); and Philadelphia and Eric at 32\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; 36 was bid for Little Schnylkill.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); 90 was bid for Second and Taird: 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Girard College.

Government bonds were druly held, 5-20s sold at 110; August 7:30s at 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); and July do, at 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for 10-40s; 114\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 6s of 1881. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold largely at 162\(\frac{1}{2}\); and old do, at 90\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change.

Bank shares as we have verted for for the first continued for the shares as we have verted for the first continued for the shares.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for invest-ment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 151; and Lehigh Navigation at 594; 274 was bid for Schuvikill Navigation common; 36 for preferred do.; 84 for Morris Canal; 123 for preferred do.; 84 for Wyoming Canal, Quotations of Gold—194 A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 144; 12 M., 1434; 1 P. M., 144.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 143 § @1444; Silver § and § 138; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16§; do., July, 1864, 16§; do., August, 1864, 15§; do., October, 1864, 14§; do., December, 1864, 13§; do., May, 1865, 11§; do., August, 1865, 10§; do., September, 1865, 9§; do., October, 1865, 9§.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY. November 12 -- The Flour Market coninues extremely quiet, and prices are weak. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase in small lots to supply their most necessitous wants Sales at \$8@8.75 P bbl. for superfine; 89@11 for ex'ras; \$12@13 for Northwestern extra family; \$13@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and \$15 50@16 50 for rancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$8 P bbl., but there is very little here. In Corn Meat nothing

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, but we continue Saturday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern Wheat at \$3.6. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern Wheat at \$3.6. Rye remains without change. We quote at \$1.35.21.40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Corn is quiet, and 2500 pushels sold at \$1.25.21.27, the latter rate in store. Oats are not much inquired after. Sales of 1200 bushels Southern at 63c. Nothing doing in Mait. 2000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at \$1.30. Cloverseed is selling at \$8.25.25. Flaxseed sells at \$3.30 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Whisky is quiet. with small sales at \$2.41.22.42 for Pennsylvania and \$2.431.22.44 for Ohio. There is no improvement to notice in the demand

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nevember 12 - Beef cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates. 2600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 16@16je, for extra; a few choice at 17c.; fair to good at 14@15c.; and common at irom 11@13c. \$\psi\$ ib., as to quality. The following are the particulars of the

sales:—

65 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@15.

55 "A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15@16.

43 "E. Kennedy, Chester county, 14@15.

24 "Joues McClese, Chester county, 13@15.

95 "P. McFillen, Chester county, 12@15.

120 "P. Hathaway, Western, 14@15.

127 "James Kirk, Chester count, 14@15.

128 "E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.

129 "E. S. McFillen, Western, 14@15.

130 "Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 14@15.

140 "Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 14@15.

150 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 12@15.

151 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 12@15.

152 "J. A. Chain, Pennsylvania, 12@15. 

Sheep were also in fair demand, and prices firmer. 12 000 head sold at 5 @6 per pound, gross, as

Hogs continue dull. 3160 head sold at the differat yards at from \$11@12 the 100 pounds, net.

# A CURIOUS CASE.

A case of considerable interest to commercial men is to come before the Canadian courts next month. It appears that Dun, Wiman & Co., proprietors of the Mercantile Academy in Ganada (tae same firm as R. G. Dun & Co., is the United states, i'hiladelphia Office No. 33 S. Third street), are seeking in a court of chancery an injunction against a rival establishment, known as J. M. Bradstreet & Son, also in the United States, the charge is that the latter have purloined and published the most important portion of the Canada book issued annually by Dun, Wiman & Co.

portant pertion of the Causda book issued annually by Dun, Wiman & Co.

For the proofs of the alleged piracy, the plaintiffs rely not only on the actual similarity between the two publications, but on the fact that all the errors that occur in the one book are copied in the other. There are, according to the pleadings over one hundred of these errors. Some of incorrect spelling, others of improper location, and not a few typographical mistakes. But evidence eves of a still more positive nature is adduced. It seems that Dun, Wiman & Co. suspected some such devian, and in order to detect the offunder, they laid some trans in their book, into which, according to the papers, Messis. Bradstreet appear is have unequivocally stumbled. One of these traps is a town which has no existence whatever. stumbled. One of these traps is a town which has no existence whatever.

It is called "Apricot, Ontario county, C. W.," and centains three fictious names, trades, and markings. The place is purely imaginative, and was never heard of before it appeared in Dun, Wiman & Co.'s book in September; yet Messre. Bradstreets' book, published the following January, contained the same place, the same names, and the same raings. It is difficult to believe that the Messre. Bradstreet could have imagined all these Yet if they did not invent them, they must have been copied from the plaintiff's book, for it is allered that they appeared nowhere clse. There are several other proofs of an equally poet ive nature alleged in the pleadings; and, in view of them, it is not easy to escape the conclusion, that whatever may be the law of a copyright in Canada, or the chances of an injunction, there seems to be little doubt but that the one book has been cepied from the other.—

Membered Gazelfe.

# LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF CITY LIPE.

Sermon Preached by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage on the "Abomi-nations of Philadelphia," at the Church, Seventh and Brown Streets, on Sunday Evening, Novem-ber 11.

SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-

ING TELEGRAPH ! The first of a series of sermons on the above subject, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, was delivered in the church, Seventh and Brown streets, last evening. As early as quarter to 7 o'clock the church was nearly filled, and by 74 not a seat could be obtained. Benches, chairs, stools, and every available means was called into use, but notwithstanding every effort, a great many were compelled to depart minus the great literary treat. It is estimated there were about sixteen nundred persons present. Previous to the sermon the hymn, "Watchman, tell us of the night," was sung, the audience all standing. The splendid effect of this simple and beautiful hymn would have called forth manifestations of approbation, had not the proprieties of public worship prevented. After the singing the preacher proceeded with the discourse, announcing the following text:-

"Is this your joyous city, whose antiquity is of ancient days?"—Isaiah xxiii, 7.
Pride of city is natural to men in all times, if Pride of city is natural to men in all times, if they live or have lived in a metropolis noted for dignity and prowess. Cresar exulted in the mention of his native Rome, Lycurgus of Sparta, Virgil of Audes, Demosthenes of Ataens, Archimedes of Syracuse, and Paul of Tarsus. You would suspect a man of base-hear edness who carried about with him no feeling of completency in regard to the city of his residence. ptacency in regard to the city of his residence, who gloried not in its arts or arms or Christian behavior, who looked with no exultation upon behavior, who looked with no exultation upon its schools and churches, and artistic emhelfishment and scientific attainments. Men never like the place in which they have behaved badly. I do not think that Swarthout had New York, nor Dr. Parkman Boston; nor do the people who take their morning ride in the city van like Philadelphia. When I see Argos, Rhodes, Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, and several other cities claiming Homer, I conclude that Homer was well behaved. was well behaved.
Our citizens will never be condemned for a

Our citizens will never be condemned for a lack of interest in their place of residence. We are often told in other cities that Phila lelphians are proverbally proud. They say we never get tired of talking about the "Mint" and "Independence Hall" and "Girard College." They think we are the most intensely satisfied people in all the world, and many a brilliant period about Faneuit Hall and Boston Common, or Central Park and Madison Square, is rounded off with a graceful lamentation about the fact the Philadelphians are so very proud of their city. Philadelphians are so very proud of their city. They say we are incorrigible, and never will be cured of white shutters and marble steps.

Now, we stop to make no retort. But in this course of sermons on the "Atominations of Philadelphia," which will make a very dark picture, I want at the outset to show you that I am not wanting in appreciation of the advanthe place in which we live. No city ever had a more eventful history. In the one hundred and seventy-four years of its existence it has passed through many changes. It has been smiled upon of prosperity and shadowed with adversity, blessed with order and crossed with riots, roused up to great commercial activity and stunned by the blow of financial disaster. advanced by architectural ingenuity and swept over by all-destroying conflagration. But in

the main its march has been upward.

A stout Euglishman looked up into the face of his king, and said he would worship God in of his king, and said he would worship God in his own way. Forthwith, a storm of persecution swept him out to sea, and he stepped ashore among the Indians at Blue Anchor Tavern. The laughing stock of many who mocked at what they considered a foolbardy undertaking, and denounced of kingly authority, William Penn lays down the beginning of a city by the banks of the Delaware—a city as city by the banks of the Delaware-a city as teeble in its intancy as Moses sleeping in bul-rushes by the Nile—and, like Miriam, there he stook and watched it. The royal spirit of American commerce came down to the water to bathe, and there she found it. She took it in her arms, and the child grew and waxed strong, and the ships of toreign lands brought their gold and spices to its feet, and stretching itself up the proportions of a metropolis, it has looked up to the mountains and off upon the ea, one of the mightiest of the energies of American civilization. Now the character of the founder of a city

will be seen for many years in its inhabitants. Romulus impressed his life upon Rome; the Hollanders still wield an influence over New York; the Pilgrims relax not their hold of the cities of New England; William Penn has left this place an inheritance of integrity and fair dealing, and any day you see all about you, in manners, and customs, and principles, his tastes, his hat, his coat, his wife's bonnet, and his plain meeting-houses.
Other cities may lift more glittering domes

into the sunlight, and show streets of grander architecture, and turn out longer lines of dash-ing equipage, and tempt richer cargoes to their custom-houses; but notwithstanding all this, you look in vain upon the map of the world, or you look in vain upon the map of the world, or the pages of history, for any city that has main-tained a higher reputation for morals and phi-lanthropy than your own. What Southern thoroughfare was ever smitten of pestilence where our physicians did not throw themselves upon the sacride? What distant land has cried out in the agonies of famine, and our ships have not put out with breadstuffs? What street of Damascus, or Beyrout, or Madras has not heard the step of our missionaries? What struggle the step of our missionaries? What struggle for national life in which our citizens have not poured their blood into the trenches? Wha gallery of exquisite art in which our painters have not hung their pictures? What department of literature and science to which our scholars have not contributed? What city holds on its historic scroll more illustrious names than Rittenhouse among astronomers, than Fitch Ritenhouse among astronomers, than Fitch and Fulton among inventors, than Decatur among heroes, than Robert Morris among financiers, than Bishop White among coclesias-tical worthles, than Lindley Murray among grammarians, than West among painters, than Rush among physicians, than Girard among philanthropists, than Kane among expla And though our slowness and caution have sometimes been caricatured by our sister cities, we still rejoice in the fact that, notwithstanding much in our city that ought to be rectified,

she has never yet disgraced herself by sending a brawling, netarious pugilist to Congress.

I need not speak to you of our Public Schools, which have now under their benedictions about eighty thousand children, and expending in their education between six and seven hundred thousand dollars per year, and the High Schools, where, to revel in the lottlest sciences, the children of the cordwainer and milkman and where, to revel in the lottiest sciences, the children of the cordwainer and milkman and glass-blower go up to stand by the flattered sons of our merchant-princes; or speak of the Naval Asylum, where the old servant of the flag, weary with tossing on the sea and anufing the smoke of battle, comes to lie down on the soft couches, and wander under the trees and among the grass-plots on the banks of the Schuylkill; or of the